[XXXVth Year.] THE [No. 1743.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, June 9, 1780.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THE enſuing ſeſſion of the general aſſembly will, it is hoped, be attended with leſs diſſention, than unfortunately the laſt was. The intereſting conteſt between the two branches of the legiſlature, concerning the ſeizure and confiſcation of Britiſh property, which has been one cauſe of ſo much warmth and ill-temper in that honourable body at their late meetings, will, we have the ſtrongeſt reaſons in the world to expect, be no longer productive of thoſe ills, and that delay of public buſineſs, which it has hitherto occaſioned, to the diſappointment and regret of every good whig in the ſtate. The merits of that meaſure have at length been placed in ſo fair and obvious a point of view by the laſt meſſage of the ſenate, on that ſubject, that the true intereſts of this country reſpecting that object can no longer be miſtaken or miſrepreſented. The juſt principles upon which was grounded, and the humane motives which influenced the determination of the ſenate in that affair, together with the unforced, and unanſwerable concluſions deduced from thoſe principles, are ſet forth in a manner that muſt ſtrike with conviction every unprejudiced enquirer. A ſteady adherence to ſuch principles will ever excite the applauſe and admiration even of thoſe men, who would wiſh to thwart the good effects of them, and muſt neceſſarily receive the warmeſt approbation of every worthy member of the community.

It is not my purpoſe to point out particularly thoſe principles and deductions. The public will ſoon be furniſhed with them, as I have underſtood they are, ordered to be publiſhed for their conſideration. However, it may not be improper to anticipate, in a ſmall degree, the ſatisfaction they will undoubtedly receive, from a peruſal of that publication, I ſhall not preſume to say much on a ſubject already [illegible] with ſuch acute [illegible]ity.

It is obſerved in the meſſage, "that the principle of the delegates bill was unjuſtifiable, as it deprived of their property, without *notice*, that claſs of perſons, who reſided, before the commencement of hoſtilities between theſe ſtates and Great-Britain, in ſome of thoſe parts of the Britiſh dominions, which were not in union with us." I hope there are few perſons ſo blinded by party and prejudice, or ſo involved in ignorance and error, as not immediately to diſcover the fallacy and impropriety of this objection. Natural right, common equity diſclaims the idea of inflicting a puniſhment, without giving previous notice of an offence; and that it was no offence for thoſe people to reſide in the places of their nativity, until they could with *certainty* determine what choice to make, that is, until they were informed of the *event* of the conflict, and could regulate their conduct, in the interim, ſo as to ſecure their perſons and property in any turn of fortune, is ſo inconteſtably proved in the meſſage, that whatever doubt might before have been entertained on that head, they muſt immediately vaniſh on the appearance of that performance. It is in vain to urge the common trite principles of natural law to obviate this objection, viz. the right the community has to the obedience and ſervices of its members, when the ſtate is invaded, eſpecially when its very exiſtence is endangered, and their conſequent obligation to repair to its aſſiſtance, under pain of forfeiting all their intereſts in ſuch ſociety. Theſe principles do not apply to the caſe in queſtion. The difference between a ſociety already formed, and independent, and one in the act of formation, renders the maxims and rules laid down in one alliance, totally inapplicable to the other.

The natural right, which a ſovereign people have to their liberty and property, and that right which thoſe who are united or ſubject to another power have to reſiſt oppreſſion in either caſe, are founded on different principles, and therefore require a different conſtruction and conduct. Though it be allowed that every man, or community of men, have a natural right to their liberty, and the ſecure and peaceable enjoyment of their property, yet it is by no means a conſequence, that when that liberty and ſecurity are violated, that they are entitled to the uſe of the ſame means in the defence or recovery of their rights; it does not follow, though their rights are equal, that their claims will juſtify like practices.

I am ſenſible this will appear a ſtrange, and perhaps not a very agreeable doctrine to many of my countrymen; they may poſſibly think that this principle is merely calculated to ſecure the property of their *brother ſubjects*, reſiding in ſome of the Britiſh dominions, at the riſque of their perſons, and whatever elſe is dear or valuable to them. They will, perhaps, fancy it hard that thoſe who have remained ſecure ſpectators, who have hazarded nothing in the enterprize, nay, as ſome men have the hardineſs to affirm, who have manifeſtly avowed by their conduct, that they diſclaimed the cauſe, ſhould be entitled to an equal ſhare of the ſpoils: but I flatter myſelf that my countrymen will reflect, before they yield to ſuch ſuggeſtions, that they are not the genuine reſult of cool, deliberate reaſoning, but the effect of paſſion, and miſguided zeal. For, "Was it *criminal* for thoſe people who reſided in Great-Britain, or in ſome of thoſe parts of the Britiſh dominions, to remain in Great-Britain, or place of their nativity, and long reſidence, at that period of time, when they could neither *foreſee*, or even *apprehend* a ſeverance between theſe ſtates and Great-Britain? Was it not rather their *misfortune*, than *crime*, to be confined from their *birth*, *buſineſs*, and *connexions*, to a country ruled by a King thirſting after arbitrary power, and aided in his deſigns by a profligate miniſtry, and a more profligate parliament, at a time when thoſe mad and wicked deſigns were carrying into execution? The *difficulties* and *danger*, *real*, or *apprehended*, of quitting a country in time of war, and reſorting to its enemy, muſt occur to every man capable of the ſmalleſt reflection. *Hope* too that *diſappointment*, *diſgrace*, and *diſtreſs*, would at length open the underſtandings of a wicked miſguided prince, and diſcover the folly of his projects, and incline him to reſtore peace to his diſtracted dominions, before the breach became incurable, and a coalition between the two countries impracticable, might have induced them to continue in the uſual place of their reſidence, *eſpecially* as no public order was ever iſſued, commanding their repairing to the ſtate, under the penalty of forfeiting their property in caſe of diſobedience." To puniſh a perſon for want of foreſight, to puniſh him for a misfortune, and not a crime, to puniſh him on account of his birth, buſineſs, and connexions, and for exerciſing his *prudence* in a doubtful choice, is ſurely a degree of tyranny ſcarcely to be paralleled, and I truſt will never be ſuffered by a free and generous people.

Whether the people of this ſtate have a right to oppoſe the tyrannical attempts of the Britiſh nation, by availing themſelves of thoſe means, which ſome have thought neceſſary and juſtifiable, is a queſtion now no longer to be agitated. Whatever may be the fate of our property, that of Britiſh ſubjects is, in this inſtance, out of the reach of danger, and this is warranted by the immutable laws of nature and equity. However, it is not ſo entirely ſecured to them, but that we may ſtill acquire an equitable claim to it upon a certain condition, viz. by giving notice to ſuch perſons holding property in this ſtate to repair to it in a limited time, on pain of forfeiture of that property. If this condition is accepted, and who can doubt of its being accepted? the matter will be ſettled upon an equitable and honourable ſcale; our conduct will be approved and admired by foreign nations, and we ſhall give ſtrength to our country by an addition of *valuable* ſubjects. As this is the neceſſary conſequence of an adherence to the principles of the meſſage, is there a perſon ſo devoid of liberality of ſentiment, ſo callous to the dictates of juſtice and humanity, ſo contracted in his notions of political virtue and public character, as to heſitate a moment what part he ſhall adopt? Whether or not he ſhall agree to ſacrifice a number of *innocent*, *unoffending* people, who have been precluded by a number of *inſurmountable* obſtacles, from an opportunity of repairing to the defence of their property, who have been reduced to the ſad neceſſity of being inactive ſpectators, whilſt others have engroſſed the merits and glory of a firm and ſucceſsful oppoſition to a "king, thirſting after arbitrary power, aided in his deſigns by a profligate miniſtry, and a more profligate parliament?"

PATRICIUS.

Kent-county, June 2, 1780.

HAGUE, *March* 23.

SIR Joſeph Yorke, ambaſſador extraordinary from his Britannic majeſty, preſented a memorial to the ſtates general, on the 21ſt inſt. which, after a recapitulation of many matters that had been partly urged in former memorials and ſome other repreſentations, concludes thus:

"His majeſty has ordered the under written, to declare to your high mightineſſes in a manner the moſt amicable, and at the ſame time the moſt ſerious, that if, contrary to his juſt expectations, your high mightineſſes do not, in the term of three weeks, from the day of the date of this memorial, give a ſatisfactory anſwer relative to the ſhips which were claimed eight months ago; his majeſty regarding ſuch conduct as an abandoning of the alliance on the part of your high mightineſſes, ſhall no longer conſider the United Provinces on any other footing than that of other neutral powers, not privileged by treaties; and conſequently will, without further delay, ſuſpend proviſionally, and till further orders, with regard to their ſubjects, all the particular ſtipulations of the treaties between the two nations, eſpecially thoſe of the treaty of 1674, and will adhere ſolely to the general principles of the law of nations, which ought to ſerve as a rule between neutral powers not particularly privileged.

Signed, The Chevalier YORKE.

Done at the Hague, March 21, 1780.

LONDON, *March* 31.

A gentleman of eminence in the political world, lately arrived from Holland, had two ſeveral conferences with lord Hillſborough and lord Stormont, at the ſecretary of ſtate's office, laſt week; and on Thurſday the ſame perſon was introduced to a great man in the cloſet.

A private letter from Cadiz mentions, that they have now tranſports which are taking in proviſions, and are to ſail with their fleet the middle of April, but where deſtined is not known.

The French have permitted ſome of their beſt and moſt experienced engineers to go over into the American ſervice. Among them is the celebrated Cerenzo, a Neapolitan by birth, who has been in the pay of France upwards of thirty years.

BOSTON, *May* 15.

Laſt Friday was proved in this town, the carriages a Fort-Hill, of a new conſtruction, for 24, 36 and 48 pound cannon, which plan has been given by Mr. le Maire, colonel of dragoons, and tried by himſelf. There are great advantages known to be derived from theſe carriages of new conſtruction, as three men can eaſily move a piece that would otherwiſe require ten, without being expoſed to the fire of the enemy; and can fire the guns that are mounted on thoſe carriages, at leaſt four times as faſt as the old ones, and can be as eaſily pointed at any place as a rifle, and as eaſily and quick turned round to fire at any object. The honourable council of this ſtate have favoured the above officer with their preſence, at proving theſe carriages, the execution being conformable to what he had propoſed in his plan.—The honourable council has been pleaſed to approve much of this plan, and have adopted that conſtruction.

TRENTON, *May* 31.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Baſkenridge, dated May 27, 1780.

"I was at Morris-town yeſterday, and have the pleaſure to inform you of the following intereſting intelligence—That a veſſel has juſt arrived at ſome port of Connecticut, in a ſhort paſſage from Guadaloupe, and brings account that the French and Engliſh fleets have had a ſevere combat off St. Lucia, which laſted a whole day, and finally terminated ſo much to the advantage of the French, that Sir George Rodney was compelled to take refuge in the harbour of St. Lucia, in a moſt ſhattered condition. It is added, that

the French admiral afterwards ſailed for Barbadoes. This account was received in New-England immediately upon the arrival of the veſſel above mentioned by colonel Sherborne, who brought it to head-quarters, where it is confidently believed.

"Preparations are making to land the expected French army at Rhode-Iſland; and a variety of circumſtances contribute to brighten our expectations of the enſuing campaign."

WILLIAMSBURG, *June 3.*

Extract of a letter from Edenton, dated May 27.

In great haſte I can tell you that yeſterday an abſtract of a letter came here from the ſouthward, which ſays that on the 9th, 10th, and 11th inſtant, there was a heavy cannonading at Charles-town. On the 12th general Lincoln ſent out a flag, offering to the enemy terms of capitulation, which was, that if they would agree to a ceſſation of arms for ten days that he and his garriſon might march out, and carry with them their ſtores, &c. he would deliver up the town; this, it is ſaid, the enemy agreed to. We in this place, wait with great impatience to know the truth of this important matter."

BALTIMORE, *June 6.*

A delegate to congreſs from the ſtate of South-Carolina, juſt arrived here, adviſes, that he left George-town, in that ſtate, the 19th ult. previous to which he received certain intelligence of Charles-town being ſafe on the 13th, at 4 o'clock, P. M. that it was then bravely defended by the garriſon, and that there was no apparent probability of its falling into the enemy's hands.

LAWS of MARYLAND, paſſed March ſeſſion, 1780, may be had at the printing-office.

3

Annapolis, June 6, 1780.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, for current money, at the houſe of Mr. JOHN BALL, in this city, on Friday the 23d inſtant,

A VALUABLE TAN-YARD, with the improvements, &c.

2w SELBY & HOWARD.

Prince-George's county, May 26, 1780.

A PETITION will be offered to the firſt ſeſſion of aſſembly, after this notice has been given eight weeks, for an act to admit the recording and to give effect from the date to a deed executed in this county, by Matthew Sparks and Margaret his wife, to John Hammelton, for a tract of land lying in the aforeſaid county.

JOHN HAMMELTON.

St. Mary's county, May 29, 1780.

RAN away, about the beginning of April, from the ſubſcriber, living near Llewellin's warehouſe in St. Mary's county, a young country born negro fellow, named JERRY, about ſix feet high, rather ſlender made, very knock kneed, and ſtoops a little when walking, has a down roguiſh look; had on, when he went away, a dark coloured kerſey wove country cloth woollen jacket not full'd, and ſtriped country cloth breeches mixed wool and tow, a country tow ſhirt, old ſhoes and ſtockings, and a ſtraw hat covered on the crown with hares fur; he has work'd a few months at the carpenter's trade, and has been uſed to making ſalt at the lower end of this county. Whoever brings the ſaid negro to the ſubſcriber ſhall have, if taken ten miles from home one hundred dollars, if twenty miles two hundred dollars, if at a greater diſtance three hundred dollars, or if ſecured in any jail, ſo as the ſubſcriber gets him again, one hundred dollars.

1 JOHN BRISCOE.

Prince-George's county, St. Paul's pariſh, March 30, 1780.

WANTED a clergyman of the church of England. Any gentleman who will apply and approved by the veſtry, they will engage to give annually twenty thouſand pounds of tobacco, and the uſe of a ſmall glebe.

Signed per order,

LEONARD WARING, regiſter,

THERE is at the plantation of Samuel Jacob, in Anne-Arundel county, near the governor's bridge, taken up as a ſtray, a dark bay horſe about ſix years old, branded on the near ſhoulder with the letter R, has a ſcar on the near buttock, and a ſmall ſtar in the forehead, ſhod before. The owner may have him again on proving his property and paying charges.

3

Annapolis, June 4, 1780.

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber a dark mulatto woman named PLEASANT, twenty-ſeven years of age, about five feet high, ſharp viſage, very artful and talkative, eſpecially when ſhe gets a little liquor, which ſhe is very fond of, ſpeaks a little in the negro accent, may change her name, though well known by the name of Adams's Pleaſant in this neighbourhood and over South river, where it is ſuppoſed ſhe is gone and may be harboured by the negroes. She left a ſucking child behind her, which may be eaſily perceived on examining her breaſts. She had on and took with her a country made ſtriped pettycoat, and three ofnabrig ſhifts, two of which are new, but may have other cloaths. Whoever takes up and ſecures the above wench ſo that her maſter may get her again, ſhall be paid fifty dollars continental currency, if taken in this neighbourhood, or over South river, and if at a greater diſtance one hunded dollars, and all reaſonable charges if brought home.

1X [illegible]

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the POST-OFFICE at Annapolis.

A. REBECCA Arnold, near Rock-Hall. Anderſon and Grotter, Cambridge. Elizabeth M. Adams, Port-Tobacco. Walter Anderſon, Robert Anderſon, Cheſter town, Zephaniah Allen, St. Mary's county (2). William Aikman, Mr. Adams, Eſſin Alkin, John Adams, Annapolis.

B. Captain Joſeph Buyons, Choptank. Ralph Baſſel, Queen-Anne. John Barnaby, Head of Elk. Robert Brown, Wye river. Samuel Baily or Stephen Boone, Broad-neck, near Annapolis. James Boyer, deputy commiſſary of military ſtores, Sucketunna plains, New Jerſey. Anthony Banning, Cheſter-town (2). Gerard Briſcoe, John Barnes, St. Mary's county (2), John Thomas Boucher, Joſeph Baxter, Thomas Belt, Annapolis. Leonard Boarman, Thomas Barron, Charles Brandt, Mrs. Buckett, Charles county, Thomas Barrett, Mount-Pleaſant, James Baldwin, Head of Severn, Anne-Arundel county. Captain William D. Beall, Francis Boone, Tobias Belt, John Burnes, Driden Belt, Electious Boone, Baſil Belt, Prince-George's county.

C. Joſeph Couden, Cheſter town. James Lloyd Chamberlaine, Talbot Court-houſe. William Chew, Calvert county. Mr. Crackies, Port-Tobacco. James Cary, Benjamin Carr, Peter Clark, near Herring-bay, Anne-Arundel county. Walter Carmichael, James Cant, Queen-Anne's county. John Chelley, jun. (2) Charles Chilton, Mary Carbery, (2), St. Mary's county. Gen. John Cadwalader, The clerk of the general court, Annapolis.

D. Capt. Joſeph Dugles, Caroline county. Samuel Davis, Kent county. Marſh M. Duvall, near the governor's bridge. Henry Darnall, Pig-Point. Capt. John David, Lower Marlborough. Dr. Levin Denwood, Morris-town (2). Daniel Dulany, jun. (2), Col. Tartenſon Degrave, Charles Daffin, Daniel Driſcoſe, Annapolis.

E. Edward Edelin, jun. Piſcataway. Patrick Ewing, Cambridge. Edward Edelen, 1ſt Maryland regiment, camp. Samuel Ewing, Port-Tobacco. Chriſtopher Edelen, near Piſcataway.

F. Ralph Forſter, Patuxent river. John Fenwick, ſen. St. Mary's county. Philip Richard Fendall, Charles county (2). Dr. William Friſby, Cheſter-town. Col. Philip Feddeman, Queen-Anne's county. John Forbes, (2) Benedict.

G. John Green, Cheſter-town. Edward Gwinn, Charles county. Charles Gardiner, near Miles river, Thomas Gantt 3d, Prince-George's county. Dr. John Grahame, Lower Marlborough. Samuel Gren, 1ſt. Maryland regiment. Ruſwell Gibſon, St. Mary's county. Capt. Mathias Genſel, Annapolis.

H. Col. William Hopwell, near Solſberry, Worceſter county. Rev. A. Hamilton, Port-Tobacco. Jeremiah Hays, near the Sugar-loaf mountain, Montgomery county. Edward Hall, St. Leonard's creek. John Heard, near Port-Tobacco. Jonathan Hall, Queen Anne's county (2). Jeſſe Harding, Nabath Heart, Dorcheſter county. Aquila Hall, lieutenant Hambleton, 4th. Maryland regiment, Biddy Howard, James Hayes, jun. Thomas Harwood, treaſurer (2). Samuel Hanſon, near Annapolis.

J. His excellency Thomas Johnſon, Annapolis. Thomas Jones, Stillpond, Kent-county. Catharine Jerningham, Charles county. William Johnſon, Calvert county. Edward Jennings, near Patuxent Iron-works, Samuel Iiams, Anne-Arundel county.

K. Mary Anne Kellow, Charles county. Rev. Samuel Keene, Caroline county. William Kitty, 5th Maryland regiment, camp. Town (2).

L. Dr. John Lebidoue, Baltimore. Layman, Charles county. Grace Lee, Patuxent. Jacob Latimore, near Port-Tobacco. Capt. Joſhua Lunn, Annapolis (3).

M. Col. Henry Martin, Senepux. James Murray, Dorcheſter county. Magruder, Broad Creek. Thomas Martin, Talbot county. Samuel Maynard, Anne-Arundel county. Walter M'Daniel, Prince-George county. Morgan and Slubey, Cheſter. Mason, Caroline county (2). Thomas Peters, Weſt-river (2). John M'Lean, enſign Col. Mason, 3d. Maryland regiment. Clement Mahoney, St. Mary's county. Reuben Merriwether, Mary Munrow, Capt. Nicholas Martin, Annapolis (2).

N. Hon. Joſeph Nicholſon, jun. Cheſter-town. Capt. John Nichols, Talbot county. John Nabb, in Col. Howards battalion, near Morristown. Nicholls and Sharp, Talbot Court-houſe. Mrs. Nixon, William Newall, lapidary, Leonard Neth, Annapolis (2).

O. Nathaniel Owings, Elk-Ridge, Anne-Arundel county.

P. Thomas Parnell, Senepux. Carter Page, Frederick. Mary Anne Pidie, Patuxent. Archibald Patiſon, and Co. Cambridge. Dr. Thomas Parran, 6th Maryland regiment, Camp. Mary Pindell, Anne-Arundel county. James Piper, Cheſter-town. Howell Powell, Joſeph Pope, Annapolis.

Q. Francis Queen, Port-Tobacco.

R. Col. William Richardſon, Caroline county. Cumfret Rutlin, Francis Rawlings, ſen. Head of South-river. James Rowley, Marlboro-town. Dublin, John Rawlings, Calvert county. John Robertſon, Charles-county. Samuel Keene, Robert Roberts, Cheſter-town. James Randall, John Randall, Capt. John Rogers (2), Nicholas Rogers, near Annapolis.

S. Luke Stevens, Dorcheſter county. Mr. Sluby, Cheſter-town. John Stevens, Calvert ſhore. Nicholas Sewall, St. Mary's county. Thomas Sudler, Queen-Anne's county (2). Oliver Stevens, Aquila Scott, Port-Tobacco. Capt. Alexander Lawſon Smith, John Somervell, Calvert county. James Stone. William Shirriff (2), Jane Skinner (2), Prince-George's county. Capt. James Steward, William Smith, Capt. lieut. James Smith, 1ſt. regiment of artillery, Capt. John Steward, Annapolis.

T. Rev. William Thompſon, Maryland. William Tilghman, Wye-river. Stephen Thruſton, St. Mary's county. James Tilghman, Cheſter-town. Stephen Tankard, Annapolis.

W. Samuel Wright, Queen-Anne's county. Iſaac Willis, Caroline county. Cannon Wright, Somerſet county. Sarah Williamſon, North ſide of Severn. Wallace, Davidſon and Johnſon, Baltimore. William Worthington, James Wade, gardener, Annapolis. William Weems, Meaſon Weems, Dr. Maſon Locke Weems, David Weems, Herring-bay. John Weems, jun. (5), Capt. Nathaniel Wilſon, Calvert county.

Y. Notley Young, Prince-George's county. John Yeatley, London-town.

1X F. GREEN, D.P.M.

Saint Mary's county, April 7, 1780.

A PETITION will be offered to the firſt ſeſſion of aſſembly after this notice has been publiſhed eight weeks, for an act to admit the recording and to give effect from the date to a deed executed in this county, by Philip Reed and Anne his wife, to George Medley, for a tract of land lying in Medley's Neck, in the county aforeſaid.

7 w8 GEORGE MEDLEY.

At Whitehall, on the north ſide of Severn, YOUNG TRAVELLER will cover mares this ſeaſon, at two guineas each, to be paid before covering, or as much continental currency as will at the time purchaſe two guineas; eight dollars to the groom. He is a bright bay horſe, fifteen hands high, was got by colonel Lloyd's Traveller, which was got by Morton's Traveller, whoſe dam was called Jenny Cameron, imported by colonel Taylor of Virginia. Young Traveller's dam was got by Gorge's Juniper, his grand dam by Morton's Traveller, and his great grand dam by the Godolphia Arabian.

Good paſturage for mares, at ſix dollars a week, but I will not be anſwerable for any that may be loſt.

tf 6 WILLIAM TELDELL.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the Poſt-Office in Church-Street.